

Feasibility Study of 3D-Printed Surgical Simulation Model for Eye Bank Technician Training

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Financial Disclosures

We have no relevant financial disclosures.



Background

 Potential for a human tissue alternative in the setting of training and evaluation of insitu recovery technicians was identified.



Image courtesy of BIONIKO



Purpose

 To assess a prototype of the BIONIKO 'Cordelia' (BC) Model



Image courtesy of BIONIKO

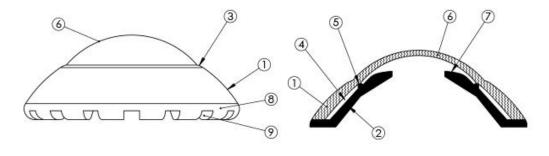


Methods

Four successive iterations of a 3D-printed corneoscleral model were evaluated for suitability in technician training. Training experience evaluated based on the following factors:

- Pliability
- Rigidity
- Form
- Instrument Access
- Similarity to human tissue experience
- Consistency throughout product

Methods: Model Overview



- 1. Scleral layer
- 2. Choroid layer
- 3. Limbus
- 4. Supra-choroidal space
- 5. Spur
- 6. Cornea
- 7. Iris
- 8. Structural ring
- 9. Notch

Image courtesy of BIONIKO



Methods: Recovery Procedure

BIONIKO CORDELIA DEMONSTRATION

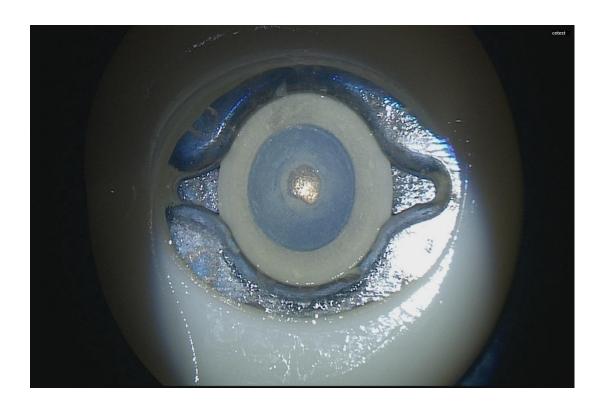


 Areas for improvement in the product were identified and addressed with each subsequent iteration.

The final model yields similar results in all trials.

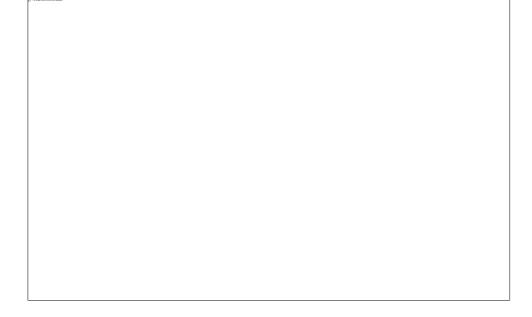


 BC size/shape consistent with expected size/shape of human corneoscleral rim.





 Available space/design does not allow for insertion of speculum; given that 'eyelid' is stationary, speculum deemed unnecessary. Ability to trephinate and excise in usable space satisfactory.





 BC maintains cornea shape throughout process, outside setting of excessive pressure/pulling.



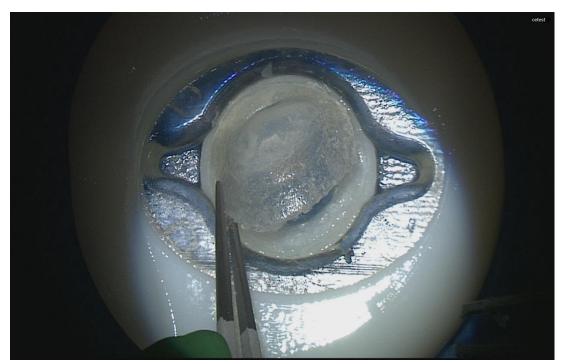


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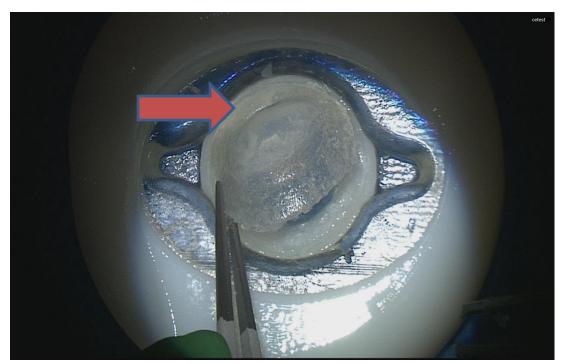


 BC 'tissue' yields appropriately to forceps and blades; bends/folds as expected when exerting excessive pressure.





 BC 'tissue' yields appropriately to forceps and blades; bends/folds as expected when exerting excessive pressure.





 Simulated tissue, while noticeably dissimilar to human tissue, provides similar anatomical structures for evaluation. Trephination, separation of scleral spur, separation of choroid at limbus represented in a fashion comparable to human tissue.





Discussion

- The BC model allows for training and eval outside the donor setting – compares favorably to frozen tissue.
- No tracking of tissue- QA approved!
- Minimizes resources allocated to recovery.
- No risk of transmission from tissue.
- Allows for eval/observation of remote staff at any time, regardless of donor availability.



Training Flexibility

Training tissue is invaluable and is a necessary part of the process. A recovery simulation tool provides flexibility to the options we have to bring technicians up to speed and verify competency, without going through the recovery process.



Model Limitations

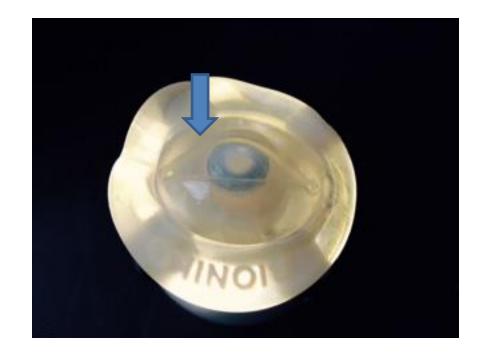
- No lids
- No lashes
- No conjunctiva
- No vitreous
- Soaking of the model changes pliability



New Additions



Slide added June 4, 2015





Discussion

- 3D printing lowers the barrier to incremental improvements in technology
- Limits to improvements are limited by our imaginations



Qindao Unique bioprinted cornea www.3dprint.com

Figure 5 Three-dimensional printed devices ready to use. (A) The assembled glide (cap to the glide) with specific measurements and (B) final version of the glide inside the lenticule preservation container.



Ruzza A. et al. Br J Ophthalmol 2015:0:1-8, doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2014-306510



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